

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicants: A.S. Hoffman et al.

Attorney Docket No.: UWOTL118949

Application No.: 09/226,044

Group Art Unit: 1615

Filed: January 5, 1999

Examiner: G. Kishore

Title: ENHANCED TRANSPORT USING MEMBRANE DISRUPTIVE AGENTS

DECLARATION OF PATRICK STAYTON UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.132

Seattle, Washington 98101

March 11, 2003

TO THE COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS:

I, Patrick Stayton, declare as follows:

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2/2003  
1. I am a Professor in the Department of Bioengineering at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, and have been since 1992. I received a B.S. in biology from Illinois State University in 1984 and a Ph.D. in biochemistry from the University of Illinois in 1989. I have conducted research and published scientific papers related to stimuli-responsive polymers.

2. I directed and reviewed the results of the syntheses of poly(2-methylacrylic acid), poly(2-ethylacrylic acid), and poly(2-propylacrylic acid) described below.

Monomer and Polymer Synthesis. All chemicals and solvents were purchased from Sigma (MI, USA) and were of analytical grade unless otherwise stated. Ethyl and propyl acrylic acid monomers were prepared according to the procedure outlined by (Ferrito and Tirrell, 1992). Methylacrylic acid monomer was purchased from Lancaster (NH, USA). The structures of the monomers were verified by NMR. Poly(2-methylacrylic acid) (PMAA), poly(2-ethylacrylic acid) (PEAA), and poly(2-propylacrylic acid) (PPAA) were prepared as described previously (Murthy et al., 1999). Briefly, polymers were synthesized by free radical polymerization using 2,2'-azobisisobutyronitrile (AIBN) as the initiator at 60°C for 48-72 h. The polymers were

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